RUSSIA IN ASIA.

"An Englishman" Gives His Opinion on the Subject.

THE BASIS OF ENGLISH POWER.

TO THE EDWOR OF THE HERALD :-I am very much interested in your letters from Central Asia narrating the progress of Russian power towards Khiva, I happen to know something of the questions involved in these campaigns, and hope you will allow me to communicate some views to the HERALD that may not be altogether unworthy of interest at this time. Every now and then, perhaps once in 20 years or so, an ignorant young Englishman, with an active mind, in British India, looks about for means of distinguishing himself. The thing before him is not an easy thing to do for he has many competitors, educated by high pressure, on the competitive system, who have active minds also. But commonly the difference existing between him and them is this:—The highly educated Englishmen are more or less throttled by their education, and cannot move freqly by reason of the chain and collar which learning has fastened around their necks. But the Englishman who has merely an active mind, and is slenderly held by his teachers, which are, possibly, penny papers, can dance about in all the deso tate freedom of the wild ass. The only subject of consideration for him is the manner and direction in which he shall begin his jig. Indian finance is a dreary ground to dance upon. The Temples, the Laings, the Hoggs and the permanent persons, upon whom has descended the mantle of the late Mr. Wilson, hatter and politician, will promptly warn him off from trespassing upon preserves which are their private property. Sanitary questions are used up, too, and, besides, they belong exclusively to Lord Derby. Indian government might be an attractive subject, but every one who is well informed must be aware that it has been appropriated by Sir John Kaye. What on earth, therefore, is an active minded young man to do for a reputation? Suppose he has a go in at Russia. Few people know much about Russia. Russia has no friends, and may be, therefore, scolded salely. If the active minded young man makes a few blunders in his politics or geography he will not be found out. By all means let him have a go in at

Then out comes a hot-pressed book, in which the active minded young man has the talk all to himwelf, and (the Lord be praised!) he makes the hair of all the old English ladies retired from British Indian domestic service at boarding houses in Bath or Cheltenham to stand upon an end.

"Russia," says the active minded young man, baving had private consultation with dictionaries, "is a mighty Power, astute, insatiable, patient, resolute. That vast Empire, which stretches," &c., &c. And then, after the inevitable passage about Peter the Great, Potemkin and the Empress Catharine, British Indian mankind is informed that "Russia" will be in Calcutta within 20 years uniess he, the active minded young man, is immediately elevated to a post of authority and emolument. Nine times out of ten the British Indians. who feel a nervous anxiety about their hold upon Indian things which do not belong to them, get frightened and give the active minded young man the emolument of which he is in search. Sir John Kaye and many other distinguished Anglo-Indians rose into celebrity that way, and it has several advantages. A dig at Russia makes all the military men cock their ears. They know that, if a Russian panic sets in, there will be special military missions to Persia, Herat, Cabool and Candahar, Then there will be trontier commissions, secret agencies and all sorts of appointments, which offer honest means of advancement to the British soldier who has friends in council. Likewise the Eight Honorable the Governor General to banker ov trade) would not be sorry to see an Indian six per cent loan in the market, and to gather renown and profits together before the expiration of his term of office. The hot-pressed book of the active minded young man is a success because it suits the secret wishes of the whole community of which he is a member; for if "Russia" is really coming to Calcutta it is high time for Calcutta to take precautionary measures not unconnected with rupees and brevet rank.

The English newspapers which have the largest Indian circulation—the Pall Mall Gazette, the Standard and, a long way behind, the Times, take up the Russian subject, review the active minded young man's book and publish leading articles upon it. The Indian Office with the Duke of Argyll (much occupied by the genealogy of the sided over by that famous hero, Mr. Cardwell, now feel a strong interest in the business, and presently a Moscow tea dealer is discovered in Cashmere suspected to be a spy of the St. Petersburg Cabinet, and the snug nest of elderly gentlemen who compose the Royal Asiatic Society and the Oriental Club decide which of them shall go out as commander-in-chief of the reinforcements about to be despatched against a mud village in the Punjab, where a row has been stirred up. Mean-time the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is chiefly occupied in proclaiming the excellence of Adelina Patti, and has no more thought of British India than of Utopia. The Ministers are generally brilliant, talkative men, who have acquired all they know or care of statesmanship from Voltaire's novels. They drink a good deal of tea, in tumbiers, with rum and lemon in it, so that it is rather punch than tea, and they pay visits to each other's wives from morning to night. The Court, indeed, is a very august assembly. The Czar plays cards in his shirt sleeves with a few cheerful friends, and drinks champagne seated astraddle on a chair. The Empress takes tea and talk with the superior

clergy. But neither of them trouble themselves much respecting exploded schemes of antiquated No Minister or courtier, no Russian human being has anything to gain by a war in the East, and therefore the minds of none of them are concerned with it. Prince Gortschakoff is truly a magniloquent personage, who uses long and sone rous words, but nothing comes, or is intended to come, of them. There is, too, an elderly gentle woman known as the Countess Antoinette, who is fond of playing at female politics. When she and the select society round the Empress' tea table think that it would enliven them to do something an ani mated conversation takes place, with a chofus of bishops and archbishops, exalting the orthodox faith, and there is a Khivan expedition, or an in-teresting despatch affecting the patriarchate of Jerusalem is sent off to disturb the rest of General

Ignatief at Constantinople.

None of these august persons know anything about British India, except in a vague manner, such as that in which they know about two-headed hobgoblins. But a quiet observer, who may be met with occasionally altogether out of the official hunt, will smile if the notion of Russian conquest is mentioned in his presence. "Russia," he will or may say, "is too large already. Her Baltic provinces, her Polish provinces are discontented and she will have a hard task to protect herself against war with Germany and revolution in Poland. Her nobility are ruined, her middle class has hardly come into existence and her peasantry are utterly savage. She has a numerous army-upon paperbut it is ill-clothed, ill-disciplined, ill-paid, ill-armed. she has neither, generals, means of transport, statesmen nor money, and her paper currency is often 30 per cent below par. Her climate renders her tolerably safe from attack; but she is powerless to offend. It is quite true that her institutions are such that if a despotic and ambitious sovereign wished to begin a war of aggrandizement he could take the preliminary steps without serious opposition. But a very strong public opinion is making itself feit; and that is dead against any extension of Russian territors. There are certainly light-headed people in Russia, as there are every-where else, and these will often be heard raving about a Turkish war, especially after dinner Sensible folk have no such nonsense in their

bends. The dissolution of Turkey would be ruinous

pose ap attack upon the Turkish shores of the

in a general way to the grand explorations that had taken place of late years. He reminded his audience that only a few months ago, as it were, the HERALD had launched an expedition into the very necessary to say that the explorations in Palestine were the most sacred that could be undertaken. A short time ago the Americans were invited by the English promoters of a Palestine exploration to join them in their grand work; but after consultation it was decided that while the English might continue to explore the west side of the Jordan, the Americans should establish an independent exploration instead of an auxiliary one, to explore the east side. The west side was pretty well known, yet the English engineers had found plenty to do. They were correcting a great many existing geographical inaccuracies and making a map on a grand scale, an inch to the mile. The American expedition would perform their work on the same grand scale. At first the Geographical Society had difficulty to find a competent engineer, but finally lighted upon Leutenant Steever, who went to the Holy Land about a year age, and after five months of nard work had succeeded in making a splendld map, which contains an area—at the rate of an inch to the mile—of 600 square miles. This map was necessarily incomplete at present, but it would give a good idea of the undertaking and its extent. The Professor then read a letter from the missionaries in Beyrout, in which they highly commended the work of Lieutenant Steever. The chief object of the exploration under Lieutenant Steever, he said, was accuracy in mapping out the country. The explorations cost money and he hoped that money would not be wanting in the future. There was a proposition on foot to put two expeditions in the field, each with five assistant engineers. He believed that the whole work comid be accomplished in five years at an expenditure of \$30,000 a year; so \$150,000 would pay for the whole undertaking. If the whole work intended were accomplished some 15,000 square miles would have to be surveyed, but this work could be done by sections.

Lieutenant Steever was then introduced, and after stating how he had been appointed to the command of the expedition, said that he left this country in January last, and when he arrived in Syria all the preparations were made for the exploration. While at Beyrout some new discoveries of antique inscriptions were made and a good deal of valuable work accomplished. He gave an interesting nairative of adventures with the Bedouin tribes. He toid of the work already accomplished and explained the necessity of having additional engineers as assistants. He thought the whole work could be accomplished in five years at an expenditure of \$150,000, and if everything went well, he said, the result would be that we would have a map of Palestine without which, so complete would it be, the Biblical student would find it ab can expedition would perform their work on the same grand scale. At first the Geographical So-

possible to obtain to a his subject.

The Rev. Dr. Washburn also spoke, urgThe Rev. Dr. washburn also spoke, urgThe Rev. Dr. washburn also spoke, urg-The Rev. Dr. Washburn also spoke, urging the necessity of supporting the exploration. He said that we rave away our thousands of dollars to see balloons that never went ap and to examine galleries of "paintings by the old masters" painted last year, and even to have a peep at a made-up merioaid, with a tail of humbug behind it; but when a grand object like this of the Palestine expedition was broached no one came forward eagerly to give it his hundreds. There could not be an object more worthy of the support of Christians than this. Dr. Washburn was followed by

Dr. Adams, who advocated a generous support as followed by
Dr. Adams, who advocated a generous support

FREE DORMITORY FOR WOMEN.

The Free Dormitory for Women, at No. 20 South Fifth avenue, established by the "Fraternals of the Church of the Strangers," was opened last evening. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen connected with the Church of the strangers in the parlor. Among those present were Dr. Deems, the Rev. Mr. Sweetser, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan and others.

Mr. PAYNE SWEETSER gave a history of the Dormitory and of the "Fraternals," a society of young men of the church established for their social improvement. From the 15th of July, when the Dormitory was opened in South Fifth avenue, until the 1st of December, 756 lodgings had been ist of December, 756 lodgings had been given to 432 women, 67 had obtained situations by the aid of the "Fraternals," 17 had been sent to various homes, 4 to the hospital. While they began with two small rooms in South Flith avenue they had now hired this entire boilding, which would accommodate 50 women. The object of this institution was to provide temporary shelter for decent destinte women, who would otherwise have to remain on the streets or sleep in police stations. They were provided with a bath, a comportable bed and free medical attendance in case of

decent destitute women, who would otherwise have to remain on the streets or sleep in police stations. They were provided with a bath, a comfortable bed and free medical attendance in case of sudden illness, and every possible lachity was given for obtaining employment.

Dr. Dekms spoke of the fraternal feeling which the work of the "Fraternals" should awaken. There were many cases where decent women iound themselves without shelter in this vast city, and this place might probably save them from runn. They were not attacking an empire with the gins of the Gospel, but doing a really good work in a small way.

The Rev. Mr. Betker spoke of his experiences in the Tombs, where he preached every Sinday, and where he preached last Sabbath to William M. Tweed. The "Fraternals" had a Dormitory for Men in Spring street, which had done a wonderful amount of good. A week ago he preached there to 300 men, who had not known, probably, where to lay their weary heads the night before.

Mr. Sullivan also addressed the gathering.

Dr. Dekms suggested that a soup kitchen be established in connection with the Dormitory, and made a warm appeal for donations of money, clothing and bedding necessary to carry on the institution. The meeting then dispersed.

The house is 22 by 45 feet, three stories high, and contains 10 rooms, which will accommodate 50 women. Donations of money, bedding and ciothing may be sent to the Sisters of the Stranger or Dr. Deems.

ANNIVERSARY FOR THE DEAF MUTES.

The Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, LL. D., founded the first institution for deaf mutes in the United States, at Hartford, Conn., in April, 1817. Since that time thousands of deaf mutes have been edu-cated in various parts of the country at the differ-ent institutions, now numbering nearly 40.

It is natural that the recipients of this education should ever remember with gratitude their de-parted benefactor. Those-in this city and vicinity propose to commemorate the eighty-sixth anni-versary of his birthday, on Wednesday evening, December 10, in Central Park Garden. At eight o'clock there will be an address by Dr. Peet the Principal of the New York Institute, to be fol-lowed by a social reunion. The proceeds of the festival will be divided between the Manhattan Deaf Mute Literary Association and the Home for Aged and infirm Deaf Mutes. that time thousands of deaf mutes have been edu

CLOSING OF THE ERIE CANAL

BUFFALO, Dec. 5, 1873. Roard the Canal Collector's office at this point was closed for public business to-day. The officers will commence their annual statements to morrow.
The cash receipts for the season at this office are
\$1,415,634 33, being \$414 98 less than in the season
of 1872, the canal having opened later last spring
and navigation having closed earlier this fall.

LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Resumption of Work in Barbour Mills. PATERSON, Dec. 5, 1873.
The Barbour Flax Company, employing nearly ginning of the panic and has since been running the other on three-quarter time, will, on Monday next, start both mils on full time and give em-ployment to 100 hands, who have been idle for two months.

PRESENTATION.

Last evening the members of Hope Chapter, F. and A. M., presented to their retiring presiding officer, Mr. Joseph Smythe, a massive gold watch and chain and a past officer's jewel. The presentation was made by Mr. Thomas C. Cassidy, Grand-High Priest of the State. Among the guests present was Mr. Eliwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand-Master of the State of New York.

Enxine by every means in their power. Moreover, the Czar is neither covetous nor bloodthirsty. He is a good, easy man, of a stout and melancholy habit, who loves his friends, his wine and consolation. Russia may be forced, at no distant date, in this generation at least, she will never venture upon a war of aggression. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

NEW YORK, NOV. 20, 1872.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.

The American Exploring Expedition and Its Work—An Appeal for Aid.

The American Exploring Expedition and Its Work—An Appeal for Aid.

A meeting was held last evening in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association building, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, to promote the American Palestine Explorations that importance of the subject, introduced Professor Hitchcock. The Professor began first by reierring in ageneral way to the grand explorations that had taken place of late years. He commended by the proper authorities, Sendenth which were certained by the proper authorities, she with where agencier you this good Spaniards who nave detained them on their voyage.

And, more than this, to the hypocritical maligation of the representative of Spanish of the good Spaniards who nave detained them on their voyage.

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And, more than this, to the hypocriti papers, including register, and all the necessary documents brought under the inspection of the United States Consulate which were certified by the proper authorities. She went out in ballast, but took out 74 haversacks to carry provisions. On the 31st of October this vessel was pursued some 70 miles from Cuba. The Virginus has now been sent to Havana, under the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court. The question of the illegality of this capture on the high seas and outside of Cuban or Spanish jurisdiction is one to be decided, first, by courts of the captor; after which, if the decision is not in conformity with accepted customs and the law of nations, the government of the United States may reclaim the vessel. The rules of international law in such case are as follows:—"The jurisdiction of the court of the nation making the capture is conclusive as to the question of property in the thing captured, its sentence shuts out all controversy about the validity of the capture as between captors and owners and those clambur under them. The rules of international law in such case are as follows:—This jurisdiction of the court of the nation making the capture is conclusive as to the question of property in the thing captured, its sentence shats ont all controversy about the validity of the capture as between captors and owners and those claiming under them, and terminates all ordinary judicial inquiry about the matter. But where the responsibility of the captor ceases that of the States begins. It is responsible to the other States for all the acts of captors under its authorization from the moment in which these decrees are confirmed by a definite sentence of the tribunals that have been designated to determine the validity of the war capture." Therefore i confine myself to making a protest in the name of the nation which I represent, and will leave the affair to the determination of the laws which will surely follow and reach it. Reading the correspondence between Your Excellency has repeatedly qualified, or classified, the Virginius as a pirate. I must respect to this matter I see that Your Excellency has repeatedly qualified, or classified, the Virginius as a pirate. I must respectfully insist that the Virginius was in no sense a pirate. The definition of the word "pirate?" in standard works on international law, and by general consent of civilized nations from ancient to modern times, is a vessel committing depredations on the high seas without being authorized by any softens that they have been committed but piracy as created by municipal statutes can only be tried by the tribunals of the jurisdiction. Piracy may be tried under the law of nations and punished by the contra and justices of any nation, no matter where or how it has been committed but piracy as created by municipal statutes can only be tried by the State in whose jurisdictional territory or aboard of whose ships it has been committed. So far trom being a piracy and the tried by the state in whose jurisdictional territory or aboard of whose ships it has been committed. So far

B. H. CUSHING.

THE REPLY OF BURRIEL.

POLITICAL GOVERNMENT AND
GENERAL COMMANDANCY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
CUBA, NOV. 18, 1873.

TO THE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES
STEAMER WYOMING:—
In having the home.

STEAMER WYOMING:—
In having the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday I manifest to you that I admit the profests contained in it, but for nothing more than to elevate them to the superior authority of the island, His Excellency the Captain General and Governor, which I do on this date. It is he who has to treat with this affair, as I am nothing more than a subaltern authority, who obeys his mandates. But at the same time I will say that I also most energetically protest against the word "assaysination," which has been given to the act of justice that has been done, and that such a gross insuit and liberty of language, are improper in an official note and in the character which you represent I throw it back, and will have you remember that those are assassinations which are practised by some nations against the unnappy Modoc Indians, as all the civilized world acknowledges, who certainly do not attack the territorial integrity of any nation, as is done by the Cuban insurgents, as also the foreigners who aid them in their enterprises to come to these coasts, according to their own declarations, signed and sealed by themselves before the State Prosecutor and Clerk, and, with men and material of war, loment war and participate in it with the character of chiefs of their own declaration, signed and sealed by been pardoned on other occasions on account of having repented of their conduct and having, consequently, in addition, incurred a repetition of the offence. God guard you many years,

IDEAS OF THE SPANISH PRESS.

The Cronista, of this city, which is the acknowledged exponent of ultra-Spanish sentiments in the United States, publishes in its last issue leader which is given below :-

[From E: Cronista.]
TREASON OF COWARDICE?

TREASON JE COWARDICE?

The government of Spain will sacrifice our national honor and gravely compromise the integrity of the national regrets of the purpose of airtaging the artificial controversy about the Virginius.

No honorable Spaniard of medium understanding can do less than understand what that intamous compact means—a sign of ignominy for Spain and the divorce between Cuba and the metropolis, what the government of the United States is deceitfully seeking.

Who has seen resolved through the telegraph a question that has been submitted in Cuba to criminal proceedings, and that yet has to be submitted a posterior; to the investigation of the American government, to find out from positive data the nationality of the Virginius?

What, then? Do not the Spanish tribunals, who have submitted their action to justice and law, merit more respect from the representative of Spain?

Or does the Minister also believe, as artificially has been given to believe here, that the shooting of the pirates of the Virginius was the arbitrary

Spain?

Or does the Minister also believe, as artificially has been given to believe here, that the shooting of the pirates of the Virginius was the arbitrary act of a few Spanish officers?

The American government recognizes that it is not satisfied of the legitimacy of the flag and papers of the Virginius by the act of conceding to Spain a month in which to produce the proofs, in virtue of which the ship has been proceeded against, before the American flag will be saluted. And is there a plenipotentiary who dares to sign the return of this ship, whose criminality against Spain is clearly proved, and whose nationality is yet so doubtful to the government of the Republic of the United States?

As God lives this is an act of treason against the country which is hardly conceivable in Spanish hearts. Or is the American nation absolute mistress of the seas to prevent us from judging the Virginius, whose nationality has not been cleared up yet, like that precision with which her aggressions against Spain have been put in evidence?

aggressions against Spain have been put in evidence?

Here, then, comes in a concession made on our part which will cost us the loss of Cuba without iail. It is like saying to the pirate ships of all the universe:—"Raise the American flag on your masts, withor without the right to do so, and go to Cuba, safely and with the greatest impunity, against the searches of Spanish cruisers. That flag will be an inviolable saleguard."

The affront by which we are humiliated in that unfortunate profocol has not this time stopped at the delivery of the Virginius. It was necessary to grarantee the impunity of the pirates who may go to Cuba to rob in the luture, and without the lightest restriction it has been agreed to deliver the survivors of the steamer, calling them—what in-

ardice, neither ought it to embroit a nation has ours.
Godoy, being in Madrid, President of the Council of Ministers, assented to the infamous surrender of a part of the Spanish peninsula to the Great Napoleon, whose invading army followed. But the glorious Second of May broke in pieces the ignominious compact, and the heroic people of Madrid hurled the pieces in the face of the Captain of the Century, driving, moreover, his legions from our soil.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN THE SOUTH.

The Preparations at Key West-Condition of the Detences-Ready to Meet the Enemy.

KEY WEST, Nov. 30, 1873. This island is probably the most important strategic position on our Southern coast, and during the late civil war was the railying point for our naval forces in the waters of the Gulf and the principal supply station south of Port Royal. In the "piping times of peace" since Appomattox every post and place of war has suffered from "dry rot" and an air of decay has prevailed where once was bustling activity. Grant's famous utterance palsied Key West.

THE CURSE OF PEACE seemed to have fallen on everything animate and

inanimate. Even the lazy birds that float drowsily in the still harbor looked as it they were in the pay of the Secretary of State and were perpetually waiting.

THE DEFENCES, which should in peace as in times of war, in a po sition of so much importance, be always ready, were in a wretched condition. The batteries com-

is everybody feels what it should be, yet everybody hesitates, and letting 'I would' wait upon 'I dare not' haits at non-action. Spain is less able than ever to take care of Cuba, and the authorities of that island are more imbecile and brutal than we have ever known them to be. The true remedy is seizure and custody of the island. Our people would justily the government in doing so, and the world bave no good cause to condemn it."

Among a party of young men at Norfolk the expression was heard:—"Fellows, we mean business when we say we are willing and anxions to enter the ranks to keep up the honor of the old flag. These Yankee politicians and carpet-baggers have been belying us long enough. They will now have a chance to try our grit, and when they are far in the rear they will find that we will fight as hard now as we did in the war. All we want is a fair show."

On the other hand are to be met two or three old men, any quantity of women, of all ages and connot' halts at non-action. Spain is less able than ever

on the other hand are to be she two or three old men, any quantity of women, of all ages and con-ditions—as to matrimony—and young and galiant ex-bomsboroofs who are "spoiling" once more to "chaw soap" and vent spleen, to tannt young men with "excessive loyalty" or else to swear that they had had enough of fighting and "didn't want no more in their'n."

ex-bombproots who are "spoiling" once more to "chaw soap" and vent spleen. to tannt young men with "excessive loyalty" or else to swear that they had had enough of fighting and "didn't want no more in their".

IN NORTH CAROLINA

was to be found a sentiment of "walting for something to turn up." As usual the tar beels are on the alert, and, while they are fully aware that something is in the wind, they seem unwilling to take any decided action until "the thing comes to a head." The old "North State" may certainly be depended upon. Among others reported to be in ioil accord with an active movement upon Clubs is ex-Governor Zeb Vance, who says:—"Let the Cuban cauldron bile; I'm one o' the bilers."

In this little State, reputed to be the seat of the late rebellion and known to be the feeding point for adventurous political buzzards, there was found to be a diversity of sentiment enough for the enrire territory of these United States. The white population seemed generally bent on getting to some other point of the Union, where there was less of freedom and equality without regard to race of color; but in the meantime, while engaged in the object of selling their imperishable property and getting ready to leave, they could spare time enough to discuss the great subject of the day.

AN OLD CAROLINA PLANKER,
who was a passenger on the cars to Charleston, entered into a conversation with a passenger sitting by the side of the Haral Decorrespondent, and in the course of it said:—"I'm an old larmer, and you know, like most people of my lik, I hate anything like war. I sent three of my boys to the late war. Not one of them returned. I have but one left, and li there was a war the young rascal would surely want to go, and I know I could not refuse him. You know, I think a war would do us much good in the way of restoring good feeling and unity in our country. I think the Confederate who would enist under the old flag and do his whole duity would be a patriot in the lilest sense of the work. When the war to hear me of such

the sentiment was that of almost "spirin for a

fight," There was, however, a noticeable qualification put upon the general expression of feeing. The Georgians are an earnest, enthusiastic people, and generally go into an undertaking "head over heels." In this instance they do not belie their characteristic, but they say, "We will fight, but we want our oid leaders to go with us." The question naturally ensued, "What will you do about Longstreet? He is one of your old leaders, and is said to be raising a brigade for this very war. Will you go with him?" The general reply in response to this query was, "Weil, old Longstreet's political course has not been such as suited me, but he is a good fighter, and I will willingly follow him when there is any fighting to be done,"

Longstreet's political course has not been such as suited me, but he is a good fighter, and I will willingly follow him when tarer is any fighting to be done."

GENERAL R. H. ANDERSON, a prominent and fighting General in the mite Confederate army, is now the Chief of Police of Savannah, and, in answer to a question from the Herald correspondent, said, "I am a graduate of West Point, My country educated me, and I was anxious to serve it. I was ordered, at the beginning of the war, to make an attack upon my own people. I hated to part with the old flag; but how could I order a battery to fire upon a regiment in which I might have had a brother or an intimate friend? I am now as loyal as any man in the country; and, what is more, the government and its politicians know it. You know as well as I do that these politicians preach of disloyalty purely for political effect. Let them preach as much as they please. We pursue the even tenor of our way, and when the necessities of the hour are such as need fighting, we will fight! But we are not anxious to renew our past experiences in the matter of real pugnacions demonstration."

A young man, formerly an artillery officer in the Confederate army, was quite loud in the expression of his sentiments in the midst of a large crowd at the Fair Grounds at Savannah. Said he:—"Gentlemen, I'm in lavor of a war, and that an immediate war. Now, I'm going to tell yof what I think about this thing. (Sollo voce.) By the by, what's the sentiments, because I don't know yours; but, at the same time, I'm for war."

Now comes the State of green flowers and oranges—and a lew darkies may be thrown in. The sentiments be his crowd? Gentlemen, I can't speak my sentiments, because I don't know yours; but, at the same time, I'm for war."

The Kows was a rount of a war, and that an immediate war. Now, I'm going to tell yof what I think about this thing, but, in proportion as it is so, so may it be said that it is unattainable. The first individual approached upon the sold, and then there's my corn

which should in peace as in times of war, in a position of so much importance, be always readgrave over in a wretched condition. The hasteries comsition of so much importance, be always readdiction of so much importance, and the neary of warsh of the control of the co

Church Ladies in Brooklyn Organizing Social Sewing Circles for the Relief of the Destitute.

During the period of slave terrorism in the South,

now happily long past, and during and after the civil war, prominent among the most earnest and conscientious workers for the poor and suffering of the human race were the Quaker ladies of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities of the North. In late years the public has known of much well intentioned philanthropy bestowed by them upon the intractable reaskins of the West. Panic and famine having now made terrible inroads upon the dependent classes in all portions of the country, and especially in towns, and these Christian mothers and sisters are again unostentatiously organizing societies for the relief and clothing of the poor. It may be well to state, in order to prevent misapprehension, that these "poor" are not residents of far distant India, China or Patagonia, nor are they uniucky people in need of homes and prosperity—who are to be clothed and sent to the mystic and delightful land of Borrioboold-gha. They are the mechanics, working girls, laborers andclerks and their families, who, in a sheer struggle between prida and desperation, have fought hard against the releatiess poverty that has overtaken them and in so many cases made them suddenly acquainted with a suffering and destitution of which they had never before dreamed. The station houses, public dormitories, alleys, vacant buildings and lumber pies along the rivers' edge, are peopled night after night by the homeless poor, who have lost, first, employment next, homes, and then the bread which nature demands for daily sustenance.

The stories of crime and misery, which have recently grown more frequent than ever in the public journals, have sunk deep into the kindly heart of pitying Quaker womanhood and borne fruit before any of the numerous ladies' societies of other churches have organized systems of reliet. In Brooklyn the ladies of the Society of Friends are forming a sewing union on such an extensive pian of co-operation that its labors may be anticipated as likely to produce gigantic charitable results. On stated nights of the week they propose to meet at the meeting house in Schermerhorn street, and ply their needies in as noble array as ever was presented by a less peaceful and less gentle phalanx of Macedonian spears. Meanwhile a social character is given to these g the North. In late years the public has known of much well intentioned philanthropy bestowed by

Boston Nominating Women for School Officers-A Gas Explosion.

Bosron, Dec. 5, 1873.

At the Boston municipal caucus last night a lecided innovation in the history of the city politics was made by the nomination in three wards of ladies as members of the School Comwards of ladies as members of the School Committee—namely, Mrs. Henry C. Badger in the Ninth ward, Miss Lucretia Crocker in the Eleventh ward and Miss Lucia W. Peabody in the Fourteenth ward. A dweiling on Buckingnam street, owned by E. Prown and occupied by Mrs. Adelaide Miller, was damaged to the extent of \$2,500 last night by an explosion of gas. No person was injured.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK. A crowded meeting of depositors was held in Odd

Fellows' Hall last evening. Despite the energetic efforts of interested parties to throw the institution into bankruptcy, a committee was appointed to raise subscriptions. Counsel for the advocates of bankruptcy consented to postpone action in the courts until the loth inst. The prospects of resumption are brighter, although the managers can never hope to regain public confidence until the wire-pullers are custed and the Board reorganized.

THE WESTCHESTER SENSATION.

Continuation of the MacMahon Libel Suit at White Plains.

Reading the "Private" Correspondence of the Plaintiff-Shocking Secrets Disclosed-What a Bouquet of Magnolias Contained-Rich and Racy Testimony of the Divorced Husband and Co-Defendant in the Suit.

The libel suit of Mrs. Lucy A. MacMahon against Francis E. Eldridge and the Rev. Robert Holden, was continued yesterday in the Circuit Court at Pratt and the Justices of the Sessions. Among the deeply interested crowd of spectators, which almost filled the court room, were a large number of professional men, including clergymen. A few females, whose desire to hear the scandalous and obscene disclosures overruled their modest instincts, occupied conspicuous places in the gallery throughout the day. As on the preceding day the plaintiff was represented by Chauncey Shaffer, ex-Judge Robert Cochrane and Dennis MacMahon, her busband, the counsel for the defendants being ex-Judge Emott, A. B. Crane, J. O. Dykman and E. Cary Smith.

Having proved the authorship and presentation of the alleged libelious letter, the defence rested their case on Thursday evening, when Rev. Robert Holden took the stand and testified to the deceptive course adopted by the plaintiff when she first secured a home for Mr. Eldridge with his family. The witness also testified to his good intentions in presenting

THE ALLEGED LIBELLOUS LETTER. accompanied with a demand for money, stating that his sole reason was to avert the disgrace to the MacMahon family as well as to religion if the threatened publication of the correspondence he had perused were carried out.

Mrs. Susannah Holden, wife of the last witness fully corroborated her husband's testimony regarding the manner in which Eldridge had been introduced into her family; that on the occasion of his coming Mrs. MacMahon devoted herself to the preparation of the room he was to occupy, and, among other evidences of regard for him, placed a

niy wife and I corresponded; was away about nine months, and, having been unfortunate in siness, returned to New York in 1846; when left for St. Louis I was prohibited from taking my wife with me; had I succeeded in business it was agreed between ourselves that she should join me in six months, and then our marriage was to be published; on my return to New York I saw her under peculiar circumstances on Broadway, unobserved by her; reached the house before her, and on her return I expostulated with her as to the circumstances under which I had seen her on Broadway; she replied that she was taking her lather's advice, and he was old enough to know what was best for her; I then proposed to take her to Texas, or anywhere to get her out or New York; she expressed a dislike for Texas, and wanted, shouse on one of the fashionable avenues, and also a carriage; after this I had an interview with Mi; and Mrs. Harrison, as they had become acquainted with the fact of our marriage;

a notice was served on me, but, in accordance with an agreement, I took no steps to prevent the divorce being granted; then left New York and went to South America; led a dissipated life after this; in 1820 was in New York and was very poor; it was in the house of Irend McCircady, in East Fourteenth street, that I attempted to commit slicide; had gone there to try and recover some money of which I had been robbed; was taken to the hospital; had not at this time heard from the plaining since her second marriage; their oldest son came unasked to see me in the nospital; went from there to Onkeryville, a place I had selected. Jimm Andahon, Jr., come money of which I had been robbed; was taken to the hospital; had not at this time heard from the plaining since her second marriage; their oldest son came unasked to see me in the nospital; and they was to be carried on hospital; had not at this time heard from the plaining since her arrangement was to pay my expenses into money of which I had seen robbed; was taken to the hospital; had not at this time

September; received a card, on one side of which were the worts, "Castle Eden," and on the reverse side was written by the plaintiff, "Please return to me the enclosed letters; my dear son knows t have been engaged to you;

GOD BLESS YOU; RE PRUDENT;"
have forgotten if I had written to her at this time; when I wrote to her my letters were addressed, "Dennis MacMahon, Jr., Post Office, Morrisania;" the first letter contained sentiments of gratitude for their kindness to me, and an account of my passions, loves and experience with the world generally; thing I first mentioned about going to Morrisania, in connection with a great desire to see Mr. MacMahon, for the purpose of having him procure me some kind of business; he had then only seen me once; also wrote that it would afford me pleasure to thank her in person for her kindness toward me; subsequently received a letter from her directing me how and when I should come; recollect consulting her about my intended marriage. Letter containing a diagram of the plaintiff shouse and grounds at Morrisania shown and identified as one he had received from her while he was in Connecticut. Acted upon the directions and plan contained in the letter and came down on a Tuesday; went up to her house about eleven o'clock A. M. and passed into the house unobserved, through a window which she had designated in her letter; there were furniture and a luncheon set out the room; shortly afterwards heard a scratching on a side door, and on opening it the plaintiff entered the form; shortly afterwards heard a scratching on a side door, and on opening it the plaintiff entered the form; shortly afterwards heard a scratching on a side door, and on opening it the plaintiff entered the form; shortly afterwards heard a scratching on a side door, and on opening it the plaintiff heard of the plaintiff scratce of the plaintiff scratce of the plaintiff scratce of the plaintiff house on the previous day; stayed a wnile at Mr. Holden's house; in the plaintiff heard of the plaintiff scratce of the

SUICIDE OF A HOTEL PROPRIETOR.

BOSTON, Dec. 5, 1873. Mr. Bassford, formerly proprietor of the Neam keag House, in Peabody, committed suicide yester-lay by hanging himself.